The Contract Between the Western

Governors and the President. We call attention to the following extraordinary document. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, formally and specifically, setting forth minutely the terms and conditions, without any consultation with the people of those States, offer to furnish the President 85,000 troops to be raised in those States exclusively, for one hundred days' service. This levy is to be placed as completely at the disposal of the President as any other troops now in the service. And according to the contract they are "to serve in fortifications or wherever their services are required, within or without their respective States." No bounty, be it remembered is to be paid to these troops, nor is their service to be charged or credited on any draft.

The Governor of Indiana, without the knowledge or consent of the people of the State, offers to furnish, upon such terms, 20,000 of her citizens. Indiana has promptly responded to every demand upon her by the Federal authorities since the commencement of the war. Many of the New England and Eastern States have not yet filled their quotas. Why then is this additional burden voluntarily thrown upon Indiana, just at the present time when labor is needed in every department of industry, and especially in agricultural pursuits?

The President did not ask for these troops None of the military commanders have asked for them. According to the words of the proposition: "The Governors of Onto, Indiana, Illinois, lows and Wisconsin offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign." The New England States make no such offer. They furnish no troops beyond the regular levies. And Indiana already in advance of all the quotas demanded of her, is to receive no benefit for this extra service. If the President issued to-morrow another call for troops these twenty thousand men would have no credit whatever upon the

If the government needs more troops for the approaching campaign, and the military authorities should be, if they are not, competent to determine whether more are necessary, the burden should be equalized, and each State called upon for its proper portion. We notice that the Governor of Pennsylvania, a "loyal" Governor, too, very sensibly refused to become a party to the contract. He would have been rebuked by the people of that State if he had. And we believe the people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, will condemn the setion of the Governors of these States, when they read the conditions of the contract between them and Mr. Lincoln, drawn up with as much coolness and indifference as an ordinary legal document transferring property from one person to another. Here is the contract:

## WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, April 27.

To the President of the United States: First-The Governors of Ohjo, Indiana, Illi nois, Iowa and Wisconsin, offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign. Second-The term of service to be an hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner dis-

Third-The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regula tions, to the minimum strength. The regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition

Fourth-The troops to be clothed, armed. equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

Fifth- No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft. Sixth-The draft for three years service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; and if any officer or soldier in the special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

(Signed) JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio. O P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana. RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois W. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa. The foregoing proposition of the Governors is

carry it into execution. (Signed.) A. LINCOLN. April 23, 1864.

accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to

In this connection we publish the following comments of the Chicago Tribune, the Administration organ of the North West, strongly opposing the call for the militia of the North-West-It said, even before the terms of the cartel were

It is to be taken for granted that any calling out of the militia can only be for short terms, and for some special service. The present assumption of such as now advocate it is, that the war is only to last for a little while-no one would think of calling out the militia for more than six months. And six months may terminate the war; but then it may not-even if all the militia in the land were summoned to the field. Campaigns are liable to be delayed even when successful; and an enemy when he has made extra exertions is often tired out the better by mere delay. Fablus has always had many admirers. Gen. Grant was from December till July in taking Vicksburg. Rosecrans consumed a year in get

Then we all know of the militia called into the field for any length of time, only a fraction-say one half-often not more than one fourth, are of any earthly use. Sickness-bodily and homediscouragement, want of discipline, and a good many other things, thin the ranks fearfully for the first six months. Where recruits are put into old regiments, most of this is obviated; but in masses of recruits together these difficulties operate actively and fearfully.

Then consider the effect of taking a large body of men at this season of the year from the pursuits of industry-when crops are to be sown and the product of the year is hinged upon a few com-

ing months. Then, too, that the assumption that the militia will do for guarding fortresses, admits of a word on each side of it Some of our fortresses want the best of troops. The state of affairs in West ern Kentucky illustrates this matter just at present. We have lost a good many positions since the war began, by their being held by troops good for nothing else; and as the result proved, not

good even for that duty.

We are liable to forget that the war is sustained by our home industry as well as by fighting. Sowing crops, shearing sheep, selling goods, making wagons and shoes, are all good things and help on the war.

The result, therefore, to which we come in the light of these and other facts of the same kind If the Government wants more soldiers, call for them, coax them to volunteer, or draft

It may be well for the reader to ask himself, after reading the contract between these Western Governors and the President, and only considering the circumstances attending it, whether we are a nation of freemen or of slaves? The basis of our Government was, that all just Governments derived their authority and power from the consent of the Governed, but it appears that the source of power is no longer in the people, but in the Governors.

It seems from passing events that the Administration has been prolonging the war during three years in order to have it to use this year as an instrument for the political campaign. It may have let it run in a badly conducted manner too long. It now calls for 20,000 in this State, not to go to war, in fact, but for sub-

jugation in the fall elections. Judge Perkins has been presiding in the Circuit Court for the last day or two. He adjudicated upon some of Judge Finch's cases. The principal matter was concerning the removal of boulders from White River. Judge Perkins kicked all these cases out of court.

Nervousness in Washington - Re-

ouble is an apprehension that Washington is roved structure, is ready to come out of the ames river, and not only destroy Washington, out threaten Philadelphia, New York and Bo-ton, In addition to the fleet already in Southern waters, it is said that about thirty additional con-clads from England will soon be on their way to the South, professionally as blockade

that which has given to Federal arms all that of illustration. t has acquired so far in the war, is to be Anable writer, to whom for the last three fighting trim. Whatever the cause, certain it is peets of the future. that so much trepidation has not been felt in We entirely agree with him. Indeed, we early Washington since the first battle of Bull Run, as detected the bent of Seward's mind was to for it; and let us all hope such is the case

Lincoln is now in the ascendant, and a reverse preceded.

As Father Ritchie used to say, nous verrons.

The Call on the Millia. We copy the foregoing from the special Wash-

ington desputches to the Cincinnati Gazette of months time, and the impolicy of so doing was concurred in by the Governors of Ohio, Illinois and one common sense of shame. Iowa, but Gov. Morron regarded it of far greater which have influenced him. The statement of the Gazette at the head of Such a party could, of course, be nothing more

The Louisiana Battles.

publican's account of the late battles in Louisiof political Generals was never more apparent, has reserved for himself throughout the whole of the rebellion. He expected to exercise it suc but as Honest Old Abe is exceedingly anxious to behead his opponents in his own party, we presume the experiment will be repeated until his was when he induced Mercier to say, in Rich-

friends, party and country. And what is more the merciless grip of his superior powers of neunfortunate, to advance these schemes of per- gotiation.

cy in the character of a spy. The publication of as to induce them to resign. them and the cause they profess to represent.

A Frank Confession.

New York Evening Post, writing from Alexan protest of a people whom they have made sick of honest statement about the negroes;

e a philosopher, and say: " 'If it is God's will we should abuse them and exterminate them, so that they perish, I must abmit; but I, for one, do not mean to go into contains anything sensible, but the following the business of butchering "

It will not do, however, for men who have supported—nay, urged on the negro policy of the Administration, when they witness its dire effects, endorse it: o wash their hands thus coolly of the infamous business. The blood of these helpless victims of the proposal that the old Hall of the House their insane and remorseless fanaticism is upon their heads and upon their souls, and they cannot escape the condemnation and execration of man-kind, which will overtake them in due time.—

Negotiation, or the Sword. The Washington correspondent of the Cincin- upon the Administration from Wilkes' Spirit of ati Enquirer, writing under date of the 21st, the Times, an intensely loyal sheet. If a Demgives the following floating rumors at the capital occasic paper had used similar freedom of speech n reference to rebel movements, and states that in discussing the policy of the men who are they cause considerable uneasiness in Adminis- "running" (vide Lincoln) the government, it would have been pronounced by our Republican A gentleman who professes to know as much brethren the vilest of copperheadism; but now-a-A gentleman who proteste as any one, says the days it makes a vast difference as to who gores not safe from rebel gunboats. That the Presi the ox. In the light of passing events, especially dent has received information that a fleet of the recent call of the Western Governors for on-clad rams and gunboats of the most ap- 85,000 one hundred days' men, we ask the supporters of the Administration to read the following scathing review of the policy, past and present, of the individuals who have been manag ing public affairs for the past three years:

The maxim that "comparisons are odious," is true only with those who sink in their rebuke. That is one of the reasons assigned for the With the general hearer, comparisons are a very panic now pervading the Administration circles. handy mode of reasoning, and often accelerate A new feature is to be given to the contest, and an argument more rapidly than any other form

ntested on the seas and rivers with the same weeks (including this,) we have relinquished our stubbornness that has marked the strife on land. first page, is convinced that Mr. Lincoln has of Another reason assigned for the disturbance is late been laboring to protract the war; and his hat Lee has already made his preparations for a deduction is, that the sooner we serve "notice of orward movement, and intends to march on ejectment" upon an Administration capable of Washington before Gen. Grant gets his army in such a policy, the saler will become the pros-

is now experienced by Mr. Lincoln & Co. A few days will determine the reason for all this nerous agitation. There may be no good cause columns, that Mr. Lincoln's counselors had determined that a prolongation of the war should A correspondent of our own who has consider- buoy them into the next Presidential period. able experience in military affairs, writing under confirmed. Nay, not only established, but exthe same date, remarks: "This army (the Po- tended; and comparing them with results more tomac) will be ready to move as soon as the recent, we fall to the conclusion that the Junta

roads will permit—but will it advance? I think this war should be settled by negotiation (even not. And if it does, I fear the result. In my after recognition,) rather than it should be ended opinion Len's army, in our immediate front, is by direct subjugation through the sword. Every stronger and better than it ever was. Nor would symptom exhibited by the Administration since it be policy to risk a battle in a political point of the war began, tends to this conviction, and view, until after the Baltimore Convention Mr instincts of the Administration by which it was

would lessen his chances for nomination very of all loyal men, commenced handling the rebellion under the advice of Seward. He, however, did not receive the Rebel Commissioners-Seward did He did not notify Charleston to open her bombardment upon Sumter; but Seward did. The Senate bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for Feeble and bewildered, and passing out of power, he three months' troops tendered by the Western | it was his timorous doctrine that rebellious States Governors, was reported by Mr Garfield from could not be coerced. Lincoln, immediately on the House Military Committee and went through to-day almost without debate. There is a general feeling, however, against raising troops for of the Government to undertake the war; Linso short a time and most want them held for at coln ordered the war on, but proclaimed that it least six months. Governor Brough urgently should not interfere with rebel property. To the proposed offering them for six months, but some Border States Lincoln granted a long and inf the other Governors objected He then famous neutrality, and when Congress threatened arged four months, to which all the Governors to make treason somewhat perilons, by a general except Morton assented Governor Morton ob confiscation bill, he boldly usurped the functions sected, on the ground that it might take men out of the Legislature, and merned it not to venture of the State who were needed to sustain the Gon | such an act, on pain of his displeasure. In short ernment in the home elections. Finally it was rather than exasperate the rebels, he subjugated agreed to stretch the time of service a little be | the National Legislature, and by threat of his youd the three months proposed, and make it veto, united its functions with those of the Executive. Never did an equal degradation fall upon this nation; and the marvel is, it was submitted to at the hands of a humorous clown, who is not chartered with one attribute of terror. In yesterday. It appears there was a general opposi- the hands of a Bonaparte or Cromwell such d stion expressed to calling out troops for less than six potism finds a means of appearing the imagination. The dignity of the tyrant compensates for the humiliation of his vassals; but our picture is

Congress knuckled, knelt down, humbly reimportance to carry the "home elections," than | called its intended severity against "our Southto defeat the rebels. He was unwilling to con- ern brethren." Abraham took the brand of "Imperator," and Seward felt that he was at sent to any measure, no matter how important last master of the nation. The war was in his for the overthrow of the rebellion, that might hands from that time forth; so he vielded to Coneopardize the success of the Republican ticket gress a little line, in order that it might recover in Indiana. His Excellency is the Republican a sham self respect; but he took good care to emasculate all subsequent confiscation pastimes, by adroit amnesty and reconstruction acts. By came paramount to his patriotism. In this mat- every movement of the Administration, the rebter, as it has been in his entire administration of els were encouraged and protected; and in no public affairs since he became Governor, his individual aggrandizement and the success of rounge of the White House, of a Conservative his party have been the considerations party, to head off and restrain the aggressive patriotism of the people.

nor less than a practical ally of the rebellion. this article demonstrates most forcibly the mo- War represents hatred and extremity. Its first tives which control Governor Morrox, and it object is the subjection or death of its opponents comes through a paper whose "loyalty" our Re- Being understood properly; on the other side, it publican friends will not question, and which is is constantly and unscrupulously waged; and any division, hesitation, or subtraction of purpose a decided personal and political friend of His upon ours, is so much contributed to the advan-Excellency. We ask the people of Indiana who tage of the enemy. Mr. Seward and his associhave no personal interests to advance by mere ates know this; he and they hourly watch its party triumphs, and whose highest purpose is to consequences; they rejoice at the equipoise of "sustain the government," to carefully consider and their main hope is that the relative balances the demagoguism of Governor Morros as made will not be much disturbed, until they have manifest by one of the leading Republican organs floated tranquilly over the bar of the November contest. They will then, doubtless, address themselves in earnest to the task of ending up the war; but they will depend still upon Negotiation, rather than the Sword. It is not difficult, We re-publish this week, the St Louis Re from what has gone before, and what we have seen of the character of Seward, to conceive the turns which things would take on the recurrence ana. It is the most interesting and complete, of such a national calamity. Truce, compromise, especially so far as Indiana troops were con and what would be termed a temporary recognicerned, of any that has appeared. The criti- tion, would speedily ensue; and having thus put cisms of the Republican's correspondent upon the Confederacy in negotiable attitude, the shallow optimist of the State Department, would try the generalship of Mr Banks are somewhat se to exhibit the transcendent superiority of his talvere, but they appear to be just. The folly ents as a politician, by negotiating them back of placing important military trusts in the hands into the Union. This is the role which Seward mond, he would welcome the rebel chiefs back to their places in our Senate, if they would only Mr. Lincoln has but one idea, and that is a trust the thing to him. His final experiment is re election to the Presidency. To secure that to be reserved until Lincoln shall be re elected, prize, as he regards it, he seems ready to sacrifice and then he doubtless will concede them the at-

sonal aggrandizement, he is surrounded by men Such is the vanity of man, and none who, with who will administer to and flatter a mind intoxi us, have watched Seward's course in this rebelcated with the possession of power. A fictitious missioners to his creation of a party to divert the prosperity has made the nation insane, and we too earnest purpose of the people from the subjechave no idea that anything short of a general tion of the South, can doubt that we have truly traced his scheme. Every act of his Secretery financial revulsion will arouse the people from ship has been to convince the rebels of his imper the fatal delusion which they seem too willing to turbable good will. He has not failed them at a encourage. The good book says that Gop chas teneth those whom He loves, and in that way He Administration to their cause, he has sustained may demonstrate His regard for us as a nation. their mouth pieces, Messrs. Long and Harris, in in the seats they unworthily retain in our Con gress. Not only did every Lincoln member of General GARFIELD, when he published the House vote with the copperhends to protect forged letters of John G Davis and D R. gan of Mr Lincoln earnestly entreated them not ECKLES, knew that RANKIN was in the Confedera- to take the vote of censure so deeply to heart,

those letters, whether forged or genuine, revealed All these things are not accidental or caprihim to the punishment of a spy. He was not soon as the prolongation of the war shall have method; and our settled apprehension is, that as only in the employ of the Government and en- performed its part, by floating the Administration titled to its protection on that account, but as a once more into power, it will be settled with un-Republican he should have had the sympathy and consideration of his party friends. But this Lincoln and Seward so unblushingly defend. generosity, kindness and good faith was not ex- The fear is not extravagant. Let it be borne in tended to him. General GARFIELD, a Republican mind that L and S. both stand solemnly pledged to the rebels and before the world, that the separtisan, for the purpose of making a little party ceded States are not to be reduced to obedience capital, was ready to sacrifice the life of a party by force of arms; and let us ask ourselves, friend. He was willing that RANKIN should be whether it will seem very strange, should they hung as a spy, if the sacrifice would damage his seats. What need will there be for characters political opponents. This evidence of heartless- who have proved themselves so imperial in pownees on the part of General Garrielp and his er, to consult public sentiment about their suppolitical associates, is anything but creditable to plementary career? Men who have deliberately slaughtered at least a hundred thousand vonth to stretch this gory contest to accommodate their chances, and who shock the national conscience correspondent of an abolition sheet, the be deterred from their final purpose by the fading ria, on the Red River, makes the following war. Intoxicated by a bad success, there is no encroachment which may not be apprehended at "These unfortunates are ground between the upper and nether mill stone. They look upon us as friends, but we abuse them; and I conclude to and the great interests which they imperil.

It is very seldom that the New York Tribune abolition criticism upon an abolition Congress is decidedly orthodox-so much so that we heartily

of Representatives be consecrated to statuary. In the new Hall, with gold and glare bedight, See pigmies chatter, mouse, cabal, and fight; With statues let the old Hall live again, To prove our country once was served by men.

The Red River Expedition - Two Great Hattles,

of the St. Louis Republican. GRAND ECORE, April 13. The grand expedition up Red river, which promised such beneficial results, has met with an

mexpected and disastrous check. On the 6th of April, the Union army, under command of Major General Franklin, moved Major Morgan, charged on a rebel battery with from Nachitoches (pronounced Nackitosh,) to- determined bravery and captured two pieces of ward Shreveport. Nachitoches is four miles artillery and a large number of prisoners. Adfrom Red river, the nearest point on the river being Grand Ecore, the place from which this fact to Gen Banks. The General replied: "Preletter is dated. The road from Nachitoches is sent my compliments to Major Morgan and his through a dense forest of pine woods, the surface of the country being broken and hilly. There are but few plantations opened, and noth ing upon which to subsist an army. On Thurs lay night, the 7th, the army camped near Pleasant Hill, a small town in the pine woods, about thirty miles northeast of Nachitoches. on the Our army remained on the field until daylight road to Shreveport. The wagon road leaves the river to the right some 15 or 20 miles, rendering the co operation of the gunboats impossible. Before encamping at Pleasant Hill, there was a sharp cavalry skirmish, about two miles beyond that place, resulting in no important advantage and wagons and brought on to Grand Ecore; ex-

The cayalry encamped about seven miles in field, a distance of 17 miles from Pleasant Hill About noon, while the enemy was in the line of field. There was almost constant skirmishing engaged in this fight, on our side. all the way from Pleasant Hill to the place where The 4th Division of the 13th Army Corps, up-

der command of General Ransom, were hurried of Mansfield, the advance army consisting of the cavairy, artillery and fourth division, 13th army corps, above mentioned, while murching through mes on either side of the road, were attacked by Grover, at Alexandria, saying: the rebels in great force, on both flanks and in the front. The engagement soon became gener | Shreveport. al, the rebels opening with artillery and musketry, charging our surprised and panic-stricken col umns with terrific yells, evincing a daring and letermination worthy of a better cause. General the front rather too dangerous for major generals, Banks and Franklin returned to the rear of the capture, as the rebels pressed upon both sides of soon in the wildest confusion; the wagon train, being in the rear, and in a narrow road, attempted turn round to fall back, and completely blocked the way, cutting off the advance both from a way of retreat and from reinforce nents. The rebels had formed in the shape of an isos-

twenty pieces in all, were now captured, together ablest generals of the army with nearly all the officers and men The Chitansom, and Gen. Lee's cavalry, about 3,000 trong, and the batteries above mentioned, were forces fought desperately for a while, but gave way under superior numbers of the rebels, and wounded in the knee, but rode off the field before he was compelled by loss of blood to dismount train in the narrow road was the greatest blunder dashing at full speed through the roads, endanebel musketry did-the retreat having become were wounded and one killed. so precipitate that all attempts to make a stand,

for a while seemed impossible. The immense baggage and supply train of Gen see's cavalry, 269 wagons, nearly all fell into

The 3d division, 13th army corps, numbering about 1800 men, under command of Gen Cam eron, were sent forward and endeavored to make a stand. But the effort was futile. The rebels pressed so hard upon Gen. Cameron that he could Lot resist them. After suffering terribly be fell with the retreating column.

The 13th army corps, numbering in all 4,600 men when the fight began, sustained a loss in proportion to the number engaged which is permps without a parallel in the history of this terrible war The 130th Illinois, comm nded by Major Reel, attached to the 4th division, could only find 58 men after the battle. So precipitate was the retreat of the 4th division of this corpthat the men only brought off 640 stand of small arms, hundreds of them throwing away their guns to facilitate their movements. At least one half of the 13th corps were killed, wounded or captured. Gen. Lee's cavalry lost heavily, but some time must elapse before correct estimates can be obtained.

The retreating column fell back some four or ive miles, when the 19th army corps, under Gen Ewing, came up and succeeded in making a The rebels charged upon Gen Ewing's forces, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Night came on, and thus ended the battle of Man-field ...

The stand was made by the 19th army corps. which remained on the field until midnight, when it fell back to Pleasant Hill, a distance of about twelve miles, arriving there about daylight on Saturday morning. General Lee's cavalry and the 13th army corps continued their precipitate retreat from the battlefield to Piess- I do not see haw Gen Banks can spare the 16th

BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL. Saturday morning Gen. Banks ordered a rereat of the whole army to Grand Ecore. The wayon trains and the heavy artillery, guarded by the negro regiments, took the advance, leav ing Pleasant Hill early in the morning. It required nearly all day to get the immease train motion, the advance being at least fifteen miles distant before the repr got fairly started. About five o'clock P. M., just as the wagon train of Gen. Banks' army had all got in motion, the rebels attacked our army in great force. Our this time, and the most serious apprehensions left still further west, about half a mile in the

The 16th army corps, commanded by General A. J Smith, occupied the right up to the centre. and the 19th army corps. General Franklin, the of the names of those left on the field. We re left up to the centre. The reserves were posted about a half mile in the rear. The forces supporting the 16th corps were the 49th Illinois, ommanded by Major Thomas W. Morgan; the 178 Mew York, commanded by Col. Waler; 89th Indiana, commanded by Col. Murray, and the 58th Illinois. I have no list of the regiments W. Bushfield, arm and leg; Sergeant Henry E. supporting the 19th corps. The rebels under Kirby Smith attacked our whole front in great orce, and after a half hour of hard fighting, with musketry and field artillery, our force fell back on the reserve line, a distance of about half mile. The enemy pursued with great rapidily, fighting all the way, and doing considerable damage. For a time all seemed lost, but the hand; Corporal Presiv Cassey, Co. K, hip; W

resence of the Western troops inspired confience in the whole army. When the advancing rebels approached the G. side; Gebrue Kessnea, Co. A. both thighs; ne of the reserve forces, our army was brought Corporal Wm B Givens, Co. B, arm amputated. ine of the reserve forces, our army was brought into excellent position, and the fighting again be came terrific. The Western boys threw their hats in the air, and raised a yell which was heard above the roar of artillery and the rattle of mus ketry. That tremendous yell was more terrible be held at the Court House in Columbus on Sat-to the rebels than the thundering peals of can-urday, the 14th day of May, 1864, for the purnon. One of the prisoners afterwards remarked pose of nominating candidates for the several that when they heard that shout the word was offices to be filled at the next October election. passed round: "There are the Western boys, we The Convention will also select delegates to at will catch h-I now." In a short time their tend the State Convention to be held in this city columns began to waver. Gen. A. J. Smith or- on the 12th of July; and it will select delegates dered a charge along the whole line. The order to attend the Congressional Convention to be was quickly obeyed. Another shout was raised held at North Vernon on the 18th of May by our boys. Gen. Mower advanced to the front and led the charge in person, riding throughout the thickest of the fight, cheering his men on. The rebels could stand no longer. They broke and run in great confusion, throwing away their guns, and giving up the day. They were hotly

pursued by our forces, who pressed them close and inflicted terrible blows upon them. The pulse of the rebels was crushing, and attende with immense losa. Whole columns were mowed down before the galling fire of the Western army. They were driven about two miles into the woods

osing about 1,000 men who were captured, besides a large number of killed and wounded. During the battle the 49th Illinois (Col. W. R. Morrison's old regiment,) under command of jutant Deneen of the 117th Illinois reported this regiment, and tell him I will ever remember them for their gallantry.'

The rebel prisoners claim to have had 25 000 men engaged on Saturday, but I doubt whether half that number were present. The rebel Gen-Our army remained on the field until daylight, Sunday morning, when the retreat to Grand Ecore was commenced.

The rebel killed and wounded were left on the field. Our wounded were taken to houses in Pleasant Hill, and there placed in ambulances cept about twenty five, who were badly wounded and left at Pleasant Hill, in care of two suradvance of the main army. Next morning geons. Our dead were left on the field, but it (Friday, the 8th,) the army started toward Mans is reported that they were afterward buried by the cavalry.
Our killed and wounded during the second

march, arrived at the front, at a small bayou, day's battle, will perhaps amount to 1.500; that where a bridge was being built. Gen. Banks of the rebels is at least double that amount. The at once assumed command of the army in the 16th and 19th army corps were the only forces In our retreat to Grand Ecore, a distance of 35 the battle afterward occurred. When General miles from Pleasant Hill, we were not molested Banks arrived at the Bayou, the 19th army corps in the least. By Monday evening the 11th, the

was several miles in the rear, the 13th army whole army was at Grand Ecore on Red River. corps was crossing the newly constructed bridge, and Gen. Lee's cavalry, about 5,000 men, some sides, at the generalship displayed by General three miles in advance, together with Nim's Banks. He has lost the confidence of the entire celebrated battery, the Chicago Mercantile army. The privates are ridiculing him. Offi-Battery, 1st Indiana, and Battery G of regular cers are not loudly, but deeply cursing him, and civilians are unanimous in condemnation of the commanding General. The Friday's battle was brought on contrary to General Franklin's plans: forward as a support to the cavalry. About 3 both Gen. Franklin and Gen Ransom protesting o'clock in the afternoon, when within two miles against having the cavalry so far in advance o the main army Gen. Banks burried on, sunposing that there was no danger, but the sad de leat at Mansfield is the result. After General a dense forest, there being thick undergrowth of Banks left Grand Ecore, he wrote back to Gen. "We hope to meet the enemy this side of

His hope has been more than realized. The troops are calling for General Sherman. They say if Sherman had been in command, he would now be in Shreveport instead of at Grand Banks and General Franklin hurried to the front, | Ecore. General Banks has been engineering his and for a while did excellent service. Finding department more to further his Presidential as pirations than anything else. But if the Baltimore Convention were composed of the Army of wagon train, just in time to save themselves from the Gulf, his chance would be hopeless. He would not get enough votes to save him from ar army with crushing effect. A ball passed that unimportant list put down as "scattering. through General Banks' hat. Everything was Personally, General Banks is a perfect gentleman. I have no prejudice against him, for he has invariably treated me with kindness and consideration. But the truth must be told. As a m litary man he is, as the vernacular has it," "played out."

General A. J. Smith protested against the receles triangle, leaving the base open, and at the treat from Pleasant Hill. He wanted to pursue planting their artillery. Our advance the rebels on Sunday, on his own book, instead of marched directly into the triangle, having the falling back; but General Banks was firm, and two wings of the rebel forces on either side of ordered all the forces to return. General Smith These wings were speedily connected. is very popular with the army; every time he ompelling our forces to retreat or surrender. makes his appearance, he is cheered with great The batteries above mentioned, consisting of enthusiasm, and he is considered one of the

It is difficult to determine at this time what cago Mercantile Battery was captured entire, and | will be the result of this expedition. It will take I am informed that all its officers and men fell some time to reorganize, before an advance cau into the hands of the enemy The 4th division be resumed. If the river continues to fall, navi of the 13th army corps, 2.800 men, under Gen gation above Alexandria will be difficult, if not impossible. In that event, Alexandria will necessarily become the base of operations instead of the forces in advance of the wagon train. These Grand Ecore, or some point above The transports and gunboats are all above Grand Ecore. but are expected down here to morrow. The retreated in great precipitation. The scene of rebels are very troublesome on the river above this retreat beggars all description General Grand Ecore. They succeeded in planting a Franklin said of it, that "Bull Run was not a battery between our fleet and this place. The circumstance in comparison " Gen Ransom was gunboats shelled the woods, all day vesterday, and perhaps dislodged the rebels. The transports are almost constantly fired on from both sides of Capt. Dickey, of Gen. Rausom's staff, was shot the river. Seventeen miles below here, the through the head and killed instantly. The body rebels have appeared on the east side of the river. was left on the field. The position of the wagon Yesterday, the Ohio Belle loaded with soldiers and quartermaster's stores in charge of the chief of the affair. The rear was completely blocked cierk, Mr O'Neal of St Louis, was fired into at up, rendering the retreat very difficult, and in that point, and two soldiers were badly wounded. fact almost impossible. Cavalry horses were To-day, the fine passenger steamer Mittie Stephens, loaded with troops, was fired into at the gering infantry and other pedestrians-more than same place, sixty shots taking effect; six persons

KILLED AND WOUNDED. It is impossible, as yet, to get full lists of the killed and wounded in the buttles of Mansfield the hands of the enemy, together with the mules and Pleasant Hill. The Laurel Hill took down between 400 and 500 on Monday, and the Ohio Belle leaves to-day, taking a large number. Among those of Indiana regiments on the Ohio Belle are the following:

> Col. Emerson, 67th, was wounded and cap-Capt. Moore, 46th, killed Lieut Col. Flory, 46 h, killed. Capt Frank Swigart, 46th, thigh, Capt. C. P. Doxy, 16th, mounted infantry, in

face, severely. Sergent Z S Scott, co. G, 89th, twice in right shoulder, seriously. Miles Lemister, co. G. 89th, in left shoulder Robert Drummond, co. I, 89th, right leg am putated above the ankle Joshna R Parish, co H, 89th, in right leg. W. Hughes, co. F, 89th, in right shoulder. Capt Columbus Moore, 16th, mounted infant-

C pt Lewis M. Chess, 16th, mounted infantry, knee Lieut Jones, 16th, mounted infantry, killed.

Capt DeHart 46th, killed. Lieut Jacob Hullow, 46th, killed. Lieut, McClunn, 46th, killed CROSSING THE RIVER.

To day Gen Bank+' army began crossing over to the east side of Red river, opposite Grand Ecore. Whether the whole army will cross over or not, I am unable to say. It is rumored that only Smith's army (16th corps.) is crossing, and that he is going overland to Natchez or Vicks burg. But this wants configuration, although it is generally understood hat Gen. Frant has sent an order for Gen. Smith's return to Vicksburg. corps at this time All the forces have been ordered here from Alexandria, except one regi ment, and a few companies of home guards. Gen. Grover, commanding the post at Alexandria, has been ordered here, and is now expected. Fears are entertained that the rebels may at tack Alexandria for the purpose of destroying the large amount of army supplies now at that

Admiral Porter has arrived here from above. with two or three of his iron-clads. The fleet of transports above here are in great danger at forces were posted so as to effectually cover our are entertained for its safety. The transports retreat, the right resting about half a mile had gone up s shigh as Springfield Landing, expecting to meet the land forces at that place. centre about half a mile to the west, and the The rebels are swarming along the river, and will sink every boat if they can. ADDITIONAL CASCALTIES

> The Republican also published a full list of the casualties on the 8th and 9th, with the exception produce the names of the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of Indiana regiments, killed and wounded Fourth cavalry-Hiram H. Hughes, Co. C :

> leg amoutated Sixteenth Mounted Infantry-Corporal John Allen, also of Co. C, arm; Corporal Purdy Platt, Co. E, knee; William H. Parker, Co. G, arm; James Johnson, Co. H. arm and bowels; James Buckingham, bowels; Rufus Pollitt, killed. Forty sixth-Berry Dunn, Co., D. shoulder; Thomas DeMoss, Co H. ler Sixty seventh-George W. Daggy, Co. B.

> H. Quigley, Co C, thigh; Corporal James Simmons, Co. B, chiu; John W. Thompson, Co. -BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY -A delegate Convention of the Democracy of Bartholomew will be held at the Court House in Columbus on Sat-

War Meeting at Masonic Hall!

Speech of Governor Morton.

Last night at about half past 8 o'clock Masonic fall was visited by numerous citizens. The preliminaries of the meeting having been ries Harry Bates and Col. Samuel Vance, Gov. and spoke in substance as follows:

the industrial interests of the North West He this 20,000 called for by Gov. Morton. would grant that fact. He realized it as well as any other man. But this year the war must be taking this vast number of laborers from the altriumphantly concluded. It was to promote this | ready depleted West must be apparent to all. It

more opposition to this call among an organiza- and oats harvests tion calling themselves Democrats than be had expected. It came from enemies of their coun-

bers of the Indiana State Sentinel. He objected to the term "small potato politicians" and "stayat home patriots," all of which allusions were infamously false. The man who penued it knew it to be false. He talked about taking 20,000 men from our agricultural pursuits. That editor and those who acted with him would rejoice to see that many Union men leave the State. We not only had not the help of the leaders of the Democratic party, but we had to overcome their opposition at every step. They had opposed every call for the last two years. They opposed the present call with more malig-nity than ever. Mind you, I do not say that many Democrats have not entered the army, but they have done it in defiance of their leaders. You know that this very paper-the Sentinelper opposed these calls.

perienced soldiers when they came back able to and consciously dishonest puffery of him, for repel invasion on our border or subdue rebellion | months and months | Had Meredith been nomat home. He had been called upon heretofore to insted, the Journal would have had no word of save that newspaper from destruction. He did it censure for any mode by which that result might not because of any respect for the editor or pro- have been reached; the popular vote system prietors, but because he desired that the laws would then have been all right and every way should be obeyed. He would not say that he commendable and admirable. would do the same thing again.

would put us in position to repel invasion upon versy from its columns

dared to raise their hands against this Govern- didates and the taking up of a new man.

teriere with the elections was a humbug. The of Mr. Julian.

make this war our business. our attention to the war in earnest.

in a better fix than we. That was a startling else he possesses a recklessness of consequences proposition but nevertheless the fact. Down which a copperhead might envy. South they had got to that point at which they | More anon to the Journal's kind supervision of could do without money. We in the North have the affairs of the Fifth District. Meantime we money; our armies must be paid.

welfare of the country. His Excellency paid a high and deserved eulogium upon the bravery and gallantry of Indiana

troops; but Indiana was only a part of this great nation. He despised that feeling of jealousy which stirs up strite between New England and or in other words, a good thing. Judge Test The scheme of forming a North-western Conedercy was alive and on foot in tiffs city to-

the first step in this programme was to stop the volunteer. Judge Vincon also hilaluted, but he war, and then Mississippi river interests would attach the North west to the Confederacy. The did not volunteer. The Argus says: the Southern Confederacy.

Messrs. Burgess, Thompson and Vance fol- cruit. owed him. After that quite a number of volunteers were obt ined-probably fifty in all.

The Taking of Fort Pillow. The following is an extract from a private letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati to a friend in this city. It gives a rational and probably very correct account of the affair:

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1864.

Adjourned.

fair. I conversed with an intelligent Irishman last week. Allison prairie, on the Illinois, side, who came up on the steamer that brought many is overflowed but as yet no material damage has of our wounded men to Cairo He tells me that been done to crops or fencing. Below town, the our officers placed their negro soldiers in front back water has inundated vast bodies of land, of the whites. They immediately ran away, and but the cultivated farms have not suffered injury. the whites surrendered as soon as the rebels en- White river (east and west forks) is also out of tered the fort, calling on the negroes to do the its banks, overflowing the surrounding counsame, but they not understanding matters, and try. being afraid of falling into the hands of the rebels, ran away with their arms and occasionally fired on the pursuers. But all who surrendered, whether white or black, were protected as soon as the melee of the assault was over. A few negro women and children were killed in the fort and some of the negros were pursued and elicited thunders of applause. He is a bold the fort, and some of the negroes were pursued down to the edge of the river and killed, before the rebel officers could control their men. The demoralization of the whites and the terror of the black soldiers was excessive. The negroes did not know enough to give up, and their officers week, White River has taken quite a rise, and is, lost all control over them. The passions and at this writing (Tuesday), bank-full near town, rage of the rebels were ungovernable at meeting and over the low bottoms everywhere. We can

After the surrender, the rebel officers, with a "noble Governor" had nothing to do with this few exceptions, did what they could to control their men. It was worse than folly to attempt a defense with negro troops unless there were defense with negro troops, unless there was a certainty of success. They could expect nothing if the defense failed, from the rebels who, en-tering the fort sword in hand, would probably refuse quarter, which I am informed the laws of war permit in cases where a place is taken by assault .- [ N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

-MURDER.-We understand that a most horrible murder was committed in Knox county, near the Sullivan line, on last Saturday evening by one Henry McArthur, on the person of Lot Gregg, who lived near Carlisle. They were both returned soldiers. McArthus invited Gregg in time of war. ome with him to spend the evening, and while The case we understand was the "green eyed only two prominent civil Generals' in the ser-monster."-[Sullivan Democrat.

-House THIRVES .- Two horse thieves were arrested in Washington county, on Tuesday last, having in their possession three stolen THE CALL FOR 20,000! horses. These men were pursued from Ripley county, where the theft was committed. The names of the thieves were Goodpasture (two brothers) and Warren. The thieves were sent to Versailles as fugitives from justice.

-THE CALL FOR 20,000 MEN .- Our readers were doubtiess astonished when they read the granged by the appointment of Elder J. B. New proclamation of O. P. Morton, calling upon the resident, O. A. Burgess, Wm Wallace, Colonel people of Indiana for 20,000 additional men for lones, J. P. Jones and Rev. J. P. Jones, and the space of 100 days-or till about the middle of Rev. James Tarkington vice presidents, secreta-ries Harry Bates and Col. Samuel Vance, Gov. and the War Department have both proclaimed Mortor, greeted with loud cheers, came forward that Indiana has filled her quota under all the calls for troops, while it is notorious that all the He said he had been pained to see the malig Eastern States are behind, and no draft ordered nity with which the recent call of the North- to make good their deficits. It appears that a Western Governors had been received here in caucus of Governors at Washington had deter-Indiana. He would not say that the war would mined to make a call for 85,000 men from the concluded this year, and he realized the fact | agricultural States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and that the call now made would make a draft upon | Wisconsin, of which we are required to furnish The distress which will inevitably ensue from

successful conclusion that the Governors had will take the men from their farms at the very time when their labor is necessary to plant and He had found on his return from Washington | work the corn crop, and secure the wheat, hay If 85,000 additional men are needed for one hundred days, why is not the call made on those try in the North, who oppose everything for the States which have failed to fill their quotas? Why are the Eastern manufacturing States exgood of the country.

Why are the Eastern manufacturing States ex-

diana State Sentinel. It was charged therein and the agricultural States alone compelled to that the North western States were being deplet- bear it? Is it more important that the manued for the purpose of screening New England. facture of wooden nutmegs and shoddy clothes He defied his audience to pick up a Democratic should be continued than that food should be paper that did not teem with articles against New produced to keep the people and the army from England. He read extracts from recent num- starvation?-[N. A. Ledger.

-The wheat crop in this county promises very pourly; that in the bottoms will produce no more than one-third of an average crop, while the uplands promise still less. The peach crop will be almost a total failure, while apples and pears will be an average crop.

Our farmers are complaining of the unusual backwardness of the spring. The season in this latitude promises to be at least four weeks later than usual, and has prevented entirely the prepation of land crops-the weather during April being of the character we should have had in March .- Cannelton Reporter.

-THE UNION STATE ORGAN TURNING DISOR-GANIZER - We have referred to the sermon with which the Indianapolis Journal has so kindly has told the farmers of Indiana that greenbacks favored the people of this Congressional District, were worthless-that United States Stocks would after the nomination-denouncing their system fall still lower. Every thing which would mili- of popular nominations and otherwise instructing tate against the government had been urged by them in their political duties. That paper had that sheet; and with peculiar malignity that pa- hoped, prayed, and, as far as it dare, labored for a different result, the nomination of Gen. Mere-It opposed it because there would be ex- dith. It had prostituted its columns to perfect

Fity thousand veterans might turn the scale nal did assume a show of fairness. It promptly Nevertheless, when it was all over, the Jourof this campaign and save the nation. To let acknowledged Julian's nomination, and has since is fifty thousand go the call had been made by repeated the admission over and over again. It the Governors. These new recruits, for one professed to deprecate profoundly any further hundred days would do garrison duty and enable continuance of contention over the matter, and General Grant to concentrate his forces. It begged correspondents to withdraw the contro-

our borders. Every effort to arm the people had Now, after all this, what honest man would been resisted by this paper, the Sentinel, because have supposed that the Journal editor would himt said Abolitionists were being armed to put self, after the lapse of nearly a month, have redown Democrats. He had defied that sheet, and vived this matter, and not only so, but that he although he had the Legislature against him, the would fly in the face of all his previous admis-Supreme Court against him, and every State sions and the most unquestionable facts? Yet officer against him, and very little money, be this he did in his issue of Tuesday last where he had persevered and he would continue to perse | says that "in the 5th district the contest does not appear to be over yet," quotes a tissue of barc-His Excellency insisted that there was a circle faced lies from a number of the Telegram two within a circle in the Democratic party. There weeks old to prove it, and closes by saying that was a treasonable organization within it. The "the quarrel is likely to be revived," and by releaders kept on the out skirts of it. But if they commending the dropping of both the late can-

ment he would promptly employ these twenty | And all this when every man knows that no housand men now called for to put them down. fact was ever better established than the fair Their leaders might just as well understand that nomination of Mr. Julian by the people! The nomination of Gov. Morton and the rest of the All stories that these men were raised to in- State ticket, is not a whit more valid than that

lea was to make the present campaign a success. What ought honest patriotic people to think of It was a responsibility to take, to call for these | the editor of a State organ meddling in the local men. He thought he had done right therein. If nominations, and assuming to set them aside we fail now, all the blood and treasure we had when fairly settled-one who, at a time like this, expended would have been in vain. These men | when it is well understood that we shall have no wanted this campaign to fail. They had wanted strength to waste in dissensions among ourselves. every other campaign to fail. We understand does not scruple to jeopard the success of the the kind of opposition we have to meet at home. State ticket to gratify a mean prejudice against And for one, he istended to meet it. We had a prominent man of his own party, whose only gone too far to go back. We must succeed. If crime is that he has been twenty years in advance we did not, national rum would overtake us He of this editor politically, and is sustained by the was, therefore, for a vigorous prosecution of the people in spite of the venomous, long continued war. The great trouble was that we did not opposition of all his pigmy tribe? And knowing, as he does, that such a course can He heard a man say the other day if we did only benefit the enemy? Certainly we think the not succeed this year after that he would turn | man, when he penned his article, must have been-as we are credibly informed he frequently In a financial point of view the rebellion was is-too drunk to know what he was about, or

would suggest the necessity of a new Union or-He desired to make this campaign an over- gan at the capital of the State, or a new editor whelming one. He had taken the responsibility of the old one; otherwise the good people of the of this 29,000 call. He would take any respon | Fifth District, at least, owe it to themselves to, sibility that would promote, in his judgment, the and we believe will, drop the unprincipled, villianous thing, as at present conducted .- [Centerville True Democrat

- The Lafayette Argus says the one hundred days war meeting in that city was a happy affair. urged the importance of the occasion and the necessities of the case, but he did not volunteer. Col Wm. C. Wilson advised every one to volun-His Excellency showed, as he looked at it, that teer, regardless of consequences, but he did not

first proposition was to stop the war, separate the A soldier belonging to an Indiana regiment West from the East, erect a North-western Con- modestly announced that he was detailed upon federacy which would ultimately be attached to the recruiting service; that he judged from the manifestations, that everybody present was in-The next one hundred days from the 1st of tensely loyal, and that he was prepared to give May would be the most memorable in the histo- them a chance to prove that such was the fact by ry of this country. The fate of the nation would giving them a chance to enlist for three times be decided in that time. He called upon all three hundred and sixty-five days' service, instead of the contemptible little "one hundred The Governor took his seat amid loud ap- days" offered by "General" Morton. We have not, so far, heard that he obtained "ray" re-

> -The Vincennes Sun says the proposition of the ladies of this city to take the place of men in business at home, and let them go to war "is putting the patriotic masculines of Indianapolis in a tight place," and asks how will they get out of

On a High .- Says the Vincennes Sun of Friday last:

THE RIVER-THE OVERFLOW.-The river is The storming of Fort Pillow was a serious af- now on a stand, having risen about 15 feet in the

-S. R. Hamill, Esq., of Sullivan, candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court, ton on Wednesday evening. He had a large auand fearless speaker, and deals the destroyers of the country some pretty hard knocks -[Fort Wayne Sentinel.

High .- Owing to the "energetic" rains of last

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Jay Cooke has just bought an entire island for a summer residence His sponsors in baptism called a member of

Congress, from Indiana, God-love Orth. It was asking a great deal .- [Louisville Democrat. The Republicans are now divided into three parties—for Lincoln, for Chase and for Fremont. We thought that only one party could be allowed

at the stable, putting away Gregg's horse, McAr The New York Commercial (Rep.) says:—thur drew a revolver and shot him four times. Gen. Banks and Gen. Butler, who are both just

then beat him over the head until he was dead. now resting under the cloud of defeat, are the